

The Flood on the Cape Fear and Deep River.—The Navigation Company and its Works.

A letter from Col. Murchison, President of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, informs James Cassidy, Esq., one of the Wilmington directors of that Company, that the lower slope of the dam of Silver Run has been carried away by the late or present flood, and also a quantity of timber intended for the slope of the dam at Red Rock. This is the amount of the damage so far ascertained, though the full amount cannot be known until the falling of the waters.

We are tired of alluding to this work, because, unfortunately things keep on so much in their old track that we have long ceased to look for any thing from it but delay and disaster. Can not a drop of rain fall or a few feet of rise take place in the water courses, but we must have some portion of these works drifting down to Wilmington? We never experience a rise in the river but this is the case, and the worst of it is that the defect is in the works themselves, in their insecurity and bad construction—about the plans we can say nothing. In fact it may be as well to say nothing about the affair or any part of it, still we are hoping that things ought not to be so, or if they are so and cannot be otherwise, the attempt had better be abandoned at once as a failure. As things go on and have gone it is a failure. Now, in regard to this Silver Run Dam,—it was finished, the banks did not give way, nothing unusual struck against it, but the whole difficulty was that a few feet more water than usual passed over it, and it floated off. Does any one suppose that a navigation can be secured or kept up in that way, or that all the money in the world will do any good, when after long years and innumerable reports it is impossible to point to anything and say,—This is done—this will stand. And the difficulty appears to be with the works themselves, with the execution of them—they give way—not the banks.

Now look at the works at Lockville. The contract for the lock, etc., at that point is taken by Messrs. Kirksey & Co., to be finished in December. The superintendent at that point says it would require at least eighty hands to finish it by the stipulated time, yet there are not more than an average of thirty employed there by the contractors, and there are neither masons, materials, nor tools, and apparently no prospect of these being supplied. A stipulation in their contract gives to the President the right to put sufficient force on to complete the work at the contract time, in case the contractors fail to do so. No sort of action has been taken by the President up to the latest dates, and so things creep along, and the funds of the company come out from day to day, and from month to month, and from year to year. Of Messrs. Kirksey & Co. we know nothing but the name, and merely allude to the matter as a specimen of the dawdling procrastination which has reduced the company to a typhoid condition. The private stockholders and the State could bear with increased expense—they could come up to the scratch to do what might remain to be done, if they could feel that any thing had been done—if they could put their finger upon any thing and say "This will stand."

Perhaps it may be thought that we are carrying and unreasonable. But are we? Ought not something to be done and seen to? Is not every body tired? Who really looks forward to any completion at any time, or any solidity in any thing? First it is one thing goes. The next flood it is something else, but always something. Now, we do not charge upon this person or that one, but we must insist that the public ought fully to know how things are. The Legislature may, and we suppose will, be asked for assistance. Can it be expected without some better showing in the past, or better guarantees for the future than have been vouchsafed to the public? It can not, and it ought not. A proper regard for the interests of the State requires that a proper understanding should first be arrived at, and things be put upon some assured basis.

From the Daily Journal of Saturday.

THE SIXTH VOLUME.

We enter to-day upon the sixth volume of the *Daily Journal*. In 1851 we commenced the publication of a daily paper in Wilmington, as an experiment, and if that experiment had not resulted in any very heavy pecuniary recompense to the projectors, it has at least been successful in establishing the daily press as a fixed institution in this community. If it has not yet attained all the expansion and usefulness that we could desire, we cannot but think that it has been of benefit to the commercial and other interests of the town, and a great convenience to the citizens and those connected with them by business or other relations.

At the outset we relied upon the liberal and enterprising spirit of the people of Wilmington, feeling assured that they would appreciate and sustain the progressive movement which we had initiated; and now that five years have elapsed, we can say that nothing has occurred calculated to weaken that assurance. Throughout the excitements that have swept over us, we have kept the even tenor of that way on which we set out, and if our growth has not always been as rapid as we could have desired, our course has, at least been steadily forward, and we enter now, upon the sixth volume with a larger list of subscribers than we have ever before counted. That we have been without our crosses and troubles we do not pretend to say—but who has escaped? That all our readers liked all that we published or said, we were never foolish enough to suppose or expect. We only hoped that to us would be accorded the credit which we felt to be our due—that which accompanies honesty and purity of motive, and a faithful and devoted advocacy of all that in our opinion could tend to promote the best and most permanent interests of the section to which we belong and the town in which we reside.

It is scarcely necessary—perhaps hardly proper for us in this connection to refer to any length to political matters in connection with our own course. No one who has taken or may hereafter take the *Journal* has done so or will do so under any misapprehension. It always has been, is now, and will continue to be while under our control a Southern, States-Rights Democratic paper, devoted to the Union and the States and the equality of the States, willing and anxious to do all that can be done to secure the perpetuity of a Constitutional Union. Not willing to do any thing to perpetuate any Union one hour after the constitution ceases to extend its *Ægis* over all—for equality in the Union, but for equality in or out of the Union. We fully and honestly believe that the best, most reliable and only practicable way to secure our constitutional rights and thus perpetuate our constitutional Union is by the firm and unbroken attitude of the South. The South is Democratic—her friends at the North are mainly Democratic—an efficient Union can only be effected upon the Democratic party as a nucleus, and in support of the Democratic national candidates opposed to Northern sectionalism. Such is our position, and such the position we shall endeavor to enforce by every fair argument we can bring to bear in the present presidential canvass.

But in politics we shall never merge our position as a commercial newspaper. To all that can inter-

est or benefit our subscribers our attention shall be tediously directed, and our best abilities employed to make a valuable and interesting *Daily Journal*. In the language of commercial advertisements, we ask from our friends and the public in general a continuance and increase of that patronage heretofore so liberally extended to us, pledging ourselves to do all in our power to merit it. We are prepared to receive new subscribers, insert advertisements daily or weekly, execute job work in a superior manner, and last, but by no means least, we are very much prepared to give receipts for all the monies that those indebted to us, can make convenient to pay. Strange as it may seem, we like to get money, especially when we want it as much as we do now, and that is very much. Let us suggest that the present is a very appropriate time for settling, and with a thoughtful consideration for which we know the public will give us credit, we have had our books posted up so as to afford every convenience for those wishing to discharge that pleasant duty.

P. S.—We have just received notice of the arrival of the Schooner Samuel Bolton, from New York, bringing us a large and handsome assortment of new and fashionable job type, which, with the variety already in our office will enable us to do any work in a style that cannot be surpassed North or South. We keep constantly on hand a full stock of every description of papers,—Cap, Letter Sheet, Post, white and colored, suitable for blanks of any kind, circulars, tickets, &c.; also, Cards of all sizes; all which we lay at wholesale, direct from the manufacturers or their agents. The Fall trade will shortly be opening and we make this announcement for public information.

The National Intelligencer.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday contains an article headed "A Few words to our Readers," in which it proceeds at some length to "define its position" in the present canvass, that being one of perfect neutrality under existing circumstances. It says that it has been and still is devoted to the Whig party and its principles, but that party has no candidates in the field. In speaking of its present position and past course, it says:

"But, supposing the Whig party had been wholly blotted out from the sphere of American politics, towards what party could we have been attracted by an elective affinity which would have made it easy for us to merge our political identity in that of another body? Was it the Democratic? To that party we have been antagonistic on principles of a fundamental character, which, if they do not all survive in their pristine vigor, yet sufficient in our estimation to make their admission a matter of toleration under protest rather than of swift and eager acceptance. Was it the American? We could never approve the agencies, and so far as we can learn them, the objects of that 'Order,' which, besides, was not the more commended to our regard by the part it played in breaking down the 'Whig party.' Was it then the Republican? Surely, with our known animosity to all sectional agitation, we cannot be presumed to regard with less disfavor the bitter fruits of those unhappy dissensions, the seeds of which we sought to destroy when first they were sown under the Democratic party two years ago. In fine, whichever way we turn, we find in each and all of these organizations more that repulses than attracts. And as the public eye is turned to the fact that three great parties have seemed to be such as should exert from us a ready assent and a full adhesion, so the constituents which enter into their composition and the candidates by which they are represented have none of them presented such a superiority of claim upon our regard as to make the choice among them a matter of easy solution."

With the Democratic party we can be presumed to have but little sympathy; and, while conceding to Mr. Buchanan the private virtues which adorn his character as a man and the high administrative ability of which he has given proof in almost every department of the public service, we are yet at some loss to know whether it is he that has damaged, or who is expected to do so now, that to some it seems so easy a thing for us to rush with ardor to the support of a gentleman whose political opinions have for so many years been the antipodes of our own.

And in like manner we may say of the "American" party—composed as it is partly of those who were formerly Whigs and partly of those who have been Democrats—that neither in the homogeneity of its elements nor more than in the wisdom and expediency of its proposed objects, so far as they conflict with Whig principles, has it been able to conciliate our confidence. For Mr. Fillmore, personally, we have all possible respect, and we have too often spoken in sincere praise and admiration of the manner in which he has already filled the Presidential chair, as well as of his high competency for that exalted station, to be now suspending our disposition to detract from his well-earned fame. But we cannot forget that Mr. Fillmore was a Whig when he before conducted the Government with such signal ability; that he was surrounded by Whig advisers and was guided in his Administration by Whig principles. Now, when he has become the candidate, as he himself announces, of "another party," and has disclaimed the name and associations he but so recently maintained, displacing them by those of a so-called "American Order," we cannot so clearly see that, with our unchanged opinions in favor of Whig principles and Whig men, we are warranted in expecting at his hands the same course under the maxims he now espouses as under those which formerly regulated his administration and crowned it with such brilliant success."

It adds its disapproval of the Republican candidates and movements.

Of course we disagree with the Intelligencer on many points, especially dissenting from its charge upon the Democratic party of having sown the seeds of dissension two years ago; but its position in the past, as a leading political organ, gives some importance to its present declarations, and causes its future course to be somewhat speculated upon. It is under this view of the case that we publish the above extracts.

THE LATE STORM.—THE FLOODS.—We continue to notice in our exchanges accounts of the damage done by the severe wind and rain storm of last Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night. The Charlotte Whig of the 3d says that much damage is done to the river and creek bottoms, and both railroads have been affected by it, the trains not being able to pass through on the Charlotte and South Carolina Road; and on the North Carolina Road the freight train did not arrive yesterday (2d).

Throughout Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama, the rains and the winds have done considerable damage. The crops have been flooded in many of the low lands, and stripped or prostrated on the ridges.

We regret to learn that the corn lands on the Cape Fear, especially in Bladen county, have sustained very great damage from the floods, in many places the heaviest and best river-land corn having been ruined by the water. This is so much the worse, as owing to the protracted drought the main dependence for a corn crop was on the bottom lands, the ridges having been comparatively burned up. We trust that things may turn out better than is at present looked for, but we fear for the worst.

3d.—There was almost a Last Island affair down at the mouth of our river during the heavy blow of Sunday night and Monday. But a small margin of bare sand was left between the raging swell of the ocean and the buildings erected for the residence of the persons engaged upon the works at Zeke's Island. The "oldest inhabitant" having been hunted up, and questioned on the subject, knew of nothing like it within his recollection. The view of the ocean roaring over the sandy beach, tumbling in and breaking into snow-white foam, was grand but terrific, especially to those occupying the small patch of sand which alone remained visible to represent Zeke's Island. The works stood the test perfectly.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have on hand several communications, to which we have been unable, so far, to pay the proper attention. We will give them an early examination. We trust that the writers will excuse the unavoidable delay.

3d.—The Charleston Board of Health report four deaths in that city from yellow fever during the 24 hours ending 10 o'clock Wednesday evening.

YELLOW FEVER IN CHARLESTON.—The Board of Health report three deaths from yellow fever for the twenty-four hours ending 10 P. M. on Thursday.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER PERSIA.

One Week Later from Europe.

New York, Sept. 3.—The steamer Persia arrived here this morning at 1 o'clock with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 23d inst.

The Persia passed the Arabia on Saturday afternoon 300 miles from Liverpool.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from Philadelphia, arrived on the 20th.

There is very little political news by this arrival. EXCHANGE.—Parliament was further prorogued to the 13th of November. Disraeli's leadership was becoming distasteful to his followers.

The London Times editorially approves of Mr. May's reasoning on the subject of privatizing.

The Queen of Oude, the mother of the deposed monarch, was in England complaining of the action of the East India Company.

France.—Napoleon was at Branz, and, according to report, is urging the claims of Prince Pierre Bonaparte to the throne of the Danubian Kingdom, and considering what title to bestow on the American descendants of Prince Jerome.

The harvest in most sections of France is considered fully an average.

The government of Holland has refused assent to the principles of arbitration before a resort to arms recommended by the Paris Congress.

ITALY.—A doubtful report was in circulation that France and England had addressed an ultimatum to the King of Naples, and in the event of a refusal to comply with the demands the representatives of the two powers would resort to force.

Russia.—The Russians announce that they will give up Kara to Ismael Reni and Rilia within the stipulated eight months.

ALGERIA.—The weather in England was unsettled, and the harvest in Spain, Portugal and the South of France was unpromising, and crops deficient.

A desperate engagement is reported between the crew of the Prussian ship of war and the Algerine pirates, on the coast of Morocco. Eight of the former were killed and twenty wounded. Prince Adalbert was wounded.

Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 2.—We have still later advices from Kansas, from which we learn that General Lane was entrenching himself at Lawrence, with two thousand men, under his command. Many of the latter, however, are represented as complaining bitterly for the want of provisions.

To obtain a supply Gen. Lane had sent a party of twenty to Leavenworth City. They were, however, recognized by the Pro-slavery men, and taken prisoners.

Gen. Atchison, previously circulated, that Gen. Atchison was in command of the Missourians, turns out to have been erroneous. They were a few miles south of Westport, and under the command of Col. Doni Phlan.

Orders had been issued by Mr. Woodson, the acting Governor, for Doniphan and Richardson to disperse the troops from Lawrence, as to make or to obtain the capture of Lane and party, in case they should be compelled to retreat, which it was believed the want of proper nourishment would force them to do.

In any event, an engagement between the opposing parties was looked for daily.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Kansas dates to the 29th of August have been received, here, where one hundred men, under Atchison, had made preparations to attack Lawrence on the 1st of Sept. The Free State forces stationed there number from 1,500 to 2,000 men.

Removed Battle and Loss of Life in Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 5th.—Advices from Kansas state that a battle was fought on the morning of the 30th of August, at Ossawatimie, between three hundred pro-slavery troops under Captain Reed, and about the same number of free-soilers, when the free soilers were routed with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown (of the Herald of Freedom) and his son are both reported killed. Five pro-slavery men were wounded. All the provisions and ammunition were carried away from Ossawatimie and the town burnt.

Gov. Gray arrived here to-day and proceeds immediately to Kansas.

SECOND DISPATCH.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—Further accounts of the affair at Ossawatimie say that there were two hundred men on each side. The abolitionists fired first, which the Southerners returned, and then charged, killing Mr. Brown and his son and some thirty others. The abolitionists attempted to swim the river in their retreat, and a number were drowned.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Advices from Kansas via Nebraska report that four hundred men, under the command of General Richardson, had been prevented from entering Kansas, and were expected to force their passage in a few days.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, P. M.—Private advices up to Tuesday say that every Free State man had been driven from Lawrence, and the pro-slavery men, all their property having been destroyed or confiscated.

Mr. Phillips, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, and his brother, are among the killed. Their property was also burnt. It is said that Phillips fled from his house and killed the pro-slavery men. Forty sufferers arrived here to-day, destitute.

California Troubles.—Central America.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5th.—The purpose of the instructions given to the President to California is a mere matter of conjecture, their contents being carefully concealed at the Department of State. They, however, relate more particularly to the army.

New instructions will soon be issued to the Governor and Commanding General in Kansas.

Official advices have just been received from Mr. Dallas which are repeated assurances that a treaty relative to Central America is progressing with every prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

The Yellow Fever at New York.

New York, Sept. 5.—No new cases of yellow fever have been reported at Governor's Island since yesterday, and no deaths. All the cases previously reported are convalescing rapidly. One new case of fever is reported to-day at Gowanus, Brooklyn. There was one death at Fort Hamilton this morning and there are several new cases there since the last report; also, one new case of mild type at the military hospital. The disease is declining.

Mass Meeting in Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5.—The "Enquirer" has a letter dated Tippecanoe, 3d inst., stating that the democrats held a mass meeting there on that day, attended by over 40,000 persons. Messrs. Breckinridge, Douglass, Cass, John Van Buren, and Preston, were among the orators. The meeting is represented as having been very enthusiastic.

Arrest of C. K. Garrison.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—C. K. Garrison, ex-Mayor of New York, and recently agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company in that city, has been arrested here and held to bail in the sum of \$150,000, on a charge of having committed extensive frauds on said company.

Fall of the Broadway Theatre.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—A portion of the rear wall of the Broadway Theatre fell out this morning in consequence of the excavation in progress on the adjoining lot. Much scenery was injured. Fears are entertained that the remaining parts of the building will also fall.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Sept. 4.—A large democratic State convention was held here to-day. Presidential electors were chosen, John S. Wells was nominated by acclamation for Governor, and Mark Noble for Canal Commissioner. The convention was very enthusiastic.

Extract of a Speech of Hon. James O. Jones, of Tennessee.

DELIVERED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE, AUGUST 9, 1856.

Mr. President, pending the question as to who should be the candidate of the Democratic party, I expressed my opinions freely, and said to some gentlemen now in my presence, that I had understood (I had not investigated it) Mr. Buchanan had failed to do Mr. Clay justice, and, unless that question were cleared up, I would never vote for Mr. James Buchanan, though he might be nominated by a thousand conventions. I repeat that, that I believed Mr. Buchanan had originated, or even circulated, or given countenance to that old vile calumny, I would not vote for him. It was on that account, I having investigated it, that I said to the friends of Mr. Buchanan, "If you nominate him, I do not think I can vote for him. I will certainly not vote for him unless I can be satisfied on that question."

It was on that ground, in part, that I preferred the Senator from Illinois. I am glad he is not in his seat. I preferred that he should be nominated. Why, sir, did I prefer him? Because I had seen him here standing up, day and night, vindicating the rights of my constituents. I had seen him standing here, as Leonidas at Thermopylae, to vindicate and maintain the interests and honor of the people of the South. I had seen the arrows in showers hurled at him, and I had seen him with his proud bosom to the storm in vindication of our rights. I now predict that the time will come when passion and prejudice shall sleep, when the South will do honor to Stephen A. Douglas. [Applause in the galleries.] I predict that the time will come when a returning sense of justice will rally around his standard, or if not around his standard, at least around his name and memory. There was a man who dared to do for others. Who has received so much of slander and calumny, and detraction, as Stephen A. Douglas? And for what? In the name of all that is grateful on the part of the South, I conjure them—hail him, despise him as you may, for other things—do him justice for the noble, manly, gallant, fearless, undying devotion which he has manifested in defence of the rights and honor of the South. I preferred him on that account.

But, sir, to return to Mr. Buchanan and this charge of bargain and corruption. I repeat I have examined this question faithfully, thoroughly and honestly, and I say here that I will make the record so plain in my judgment that no fair man will ever controvert it. I repeat, that if I believe he was guilty of any participation in that calumny, I could never, never support him. I have seen it said in some newspapers, that the very bones of the sage of Ashland would move in their dull cold resting place at the idea of Whigs like me voting for Mr. Buchanan. Well, sir, if all that ever was said by Andrew Jackson Donelson was contrasted with what Mr. Buchanan said against Mr. Clay, and if the bones would move at the name of Buchanan, the spirit would burst its cerements from the tomb, and rise against those who were ready to elevate to power and place Andrew Jackson Donelson. I have the records here about that bargain, intrigue, and corruption charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams in 1824 for the Presidency, and thereupon Mr. George Kremer published a communication in some Pennsylvania newspaper saying that there had been a corrupt bargain between Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Mr. Clay was a member of the House of Representatives. With his own boldness, gallantry and integrity, he at once demanded an investigation, and a committee was appointed. Mr. Kremer was summoned to present his proofs; and Mr. Kremer retired to his dark chamber of calumny, like Judas Iscariot, and never attempted to make good his charge.

ment to your own reflections. I directed a copy to be enclosed yesterday to Mr. Southard. I must confirm my good impression produced by your speech.

Tell Mr. Southard that his children are much better, and that he need not entertain any fear about them.

"With my best wishes that you may both realize much benefit from the mineral waters."

There is a letter of Mr. Clay, in which he says he could not desire a fuller response from Mr. Buchanan than he had received. If Mr. Clay was himself satisfied—if his friends at the time were satisfied—I ask any man to tell me who shall complain now, when twenty-five or thirty years have passed by? Two years after the occurrence, and after Mr. Buchanan had spoken out publicly, Mr. Clay proclaims to his friends that it was all that he could desire or expect from him.

Mr. President, I submit whether there can be any fairness in pursuing Mr. Buchanan with that charge? I have produced this testimony, not for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Buchanan—I care nothing about that—but for the purpose of vindicating myself for the vote which I shall give in November next. Unless my mind changes between this and that time, I shall assuredly vote for him, unless I shall believe that Mr. Fillmore, or somebody else, stands a better chance to defeat the Black Republican party than he does. I mean to give this evidence as a vindication of my vote.

Interview of the Kansas Committee with President Pierce.—Opinions of Mr. President, &c.

The deposition of Mr. Stanton that lately awaited upon President Pierce, in relation to affairs in Kansas, have made a report of their mission to the National Kansas committee. They give the following as a summary of results:</